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SOURCE

Hsing-tao Jih-pao.

BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MARITIME CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Peiping, 19 December (Hsin-hua) -- The complete text of the order promulgated 14 December 1950 by Premier Chou En-lai and K'ung Yuan (4 ,), Chief of the Maritime Customs Administration, dealing with the principles on which the establishment of the Maritime Customs Administration is based, is as follows:

In contrast with the administration heretofore operated by reactionaries subservient to imperialist economic aggression, by which foreign goods were dumped upon the country and raw materials were exported at low prices, it is required to establish, at places where economic conditions create a need for them, the structure and facilities of a customs administration which shall be conducted in a free and independent spirit.

Any customhouse, barrier, station, agency, or post, which has hitherto been located at a point not open to foreign trade, or where it is not required by the needs of our economy, shall be abolished in an appropriate manner consistent with the actual conditions at the place in question, whether its function may have been to prevent smuggling or to assess and collect customs duties. The prevention of smuggling at such places shall be turned over to the Public Safety authorities. To this end, the principles for the establishment of the Maritime Customs Administration and the rules for its reorganization are enacted as follows:

Principles for Establishment

- Customs facilities shall be established at the following kinds of places:
- a. Ports which the Central People's government has decided shall be open to foreign trade.
- b. Railroad stations on international frontiers and at points where through international transportation lines cross the frontier.

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- c. National coundary points on international land routes, and at points on rivers forming the national boundary where people and goods are permitted to enter and leave the country.
 - d. International airports.
- e. Post offices where international mail and parcel post packages are exchanged.
- f. Places where the Central People's government especially permits goods to be imported and exported.
- 2. Maritime customhouses (hai-kuan, 海 関) at seaports, or customhouses (kuan, 関) on land frontiers, of three classes, namely, first class (kuan or hai-kuan), second class (fen-kuan, 分 関), or third class (chih-kuan, 支 関), shall be established at various places according to local conditions as indicated below:
- a. First-class customhouses at places where ordinarily large volumes of goods are imported or exported (including international parcel post packages and travelers' baggage), or where, even though the ordinary amount of imports and exports may not be large, there is considerable political and economic importance attached to the place.
- b. Second-class customhouses at places where the volume of goods imported and exported (including parcel post packages and travelers' baggage) is comparatively small.
- c. Third-class customhouses where there is no continuous import and export of goods, or where the volume is small or of limited nature.
- 3. All first-class customhouses or maritime customhouses shall be under the direct control of the Maritime Customs Administration. The control of second-class and third-class customhouses shall be determined by the Maritime Customs Administration.
- 4. Where no customhouse of any class has been established, the importation or exportation of goods across the national boundary is not permitted. Violation of this prohibition shall be considered smuggling and, where detected, the local public safety or military authorities shall detain the smuggled goods, the transport facilities, and the persons involved in the smuggling, and they shall be dealt with in accordance with the customs laws. In the interest of minority groups living in border regions, the exchange across international boundaries of daily necessities on a small scale shall be permitted under regulations to be drawn up by the Finance and Economic Committee of the regional district government concerned, in the light of local conditions, and reported for reference to the Ministry of Trade and Maritime Customs Administration of the Central government.
- 5. The establishment, removal, or abolition of a customhouse, of any class, shall be carried out by the Maritime Customs Administration in conjunction with the Ministries of Trade, Finance, and Public Safety of the Central government.
- 6. In accordance with the Government Administration Council's decision of 27 January 1950, the Ministry of Public Safety shall be responsible for the suppression of smuggling at points along the coastline or international boundaries where no customhouse of any class is established. Prior to turning over to the Ministry of Public Safety the work of smuggling suppression in any locality, the existing special arrangements made by the customhouses for the

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suppression of smuggling shall be maintained; but those places shall not be regarded as places where international trade is permitted. Customhouses facilities which are not to be retained, shall continue in operation as usual until formally ordered to close.

B. Designation of Customhouses

Based on the foregoing principles, and in view of existing conditions, it has been decided to establish within the whole national territory 26 first-class customhouses or Maritime Customhouses, nine second-class customhouses, and 35 third-class customhouses. The names of these Customhouses and their respective lines of control are as follows:

1. Man-chou-li Kuan

Hailar Chih-kuan

- 2. Sui-fen-ho Kuan
- 3. T'u-men Kuan

K'ai-shan-t'un Chih-kuan (開山也) Characters given for place names not appearing in V. K. Ting's Atlas.7

San-ho-to'un Chih-kuan (三河村)

Nan-p'ing Chih-kuan (南 坪)

Hun-ch'un Chih-kuan

4. Chi-an Kuan

Ch'ang-pai Chih-kuan

Lin-chiang Chih-kuan

Hsia-chieh-fang Chih-kuan (下解放)

5. Antung Hai-kuan

San-tao-lang-t'ou Chih-kuan (三 道 浪 頭)

- 6. Dairen Hai-kuan
- 7. Ying-k'ou Hai-kuan
- 8. Mukden Kua: (to be established after the Northeast Customs Control Bureau has been terminated)

Harbin Chih-kuan

Ch'i-ch'i-ha-erh Chih-kuan

9. Tientsin Hai-kuan

Ch'in-huang-tao Fen-kuan

T'ang-ku Fen-kuan

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- 10. Peiping Kuan
- ll. Tsingtao Hai-kuan

Chefoo Fen-kuan

Lien-yun-chiang Chih-kuan

12. Shanghai Hai-kuan

Wu-sung Chih-kuan

Ning-po Chih-kuan

Wen-chou Chih-kuan

13. Foochow Hai-kuan

Han-chiang Chih-kuan

San-tu-ao Chih-kuan

14. Amoy Hai-kuan

Chin-chiang Chih-kuan

- 15. Wuhan Kuan
- 16. Swatow Hai-kuan
- 17. Canton Hai-kuan
 Huang-p'u Chih-kuan
- 18. Kowloon Hai-kuan (located at Shen-ch'uan)
 Wen-chin-tu Chih-kuan (丈 傳 渡)
- 19. Chiang-men Hai-kuan

 Kung-pei Fen-kuan
- 20. Pei-hai Hai-kuan Tung-hsing Chih-kuan
- 21. Wuchow Kuan
- 22. Fort Bayard Hai-kuan
- 23. Hai-k'ou Hai-kuan
- 24. K'un-ming Kuan

Ta-lo Chih-kuan

Meng-lien Chih-kuan

Ho-k'ou Chih-kuan

Ma-kuan Chih-kuan

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25. T'eng-ch'ung Kuan

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Wan-ting Fen-kuan

Meng-mao Chih-kuan

Che-tao Chih-kuan (遮 島

Hou-ch'iao Chih-kuan (族 橋)

Chen-k'ang Chih-kuan

26. Urumchi Kuan

Ho-erh-kuo-ssu Fen-kuan

Kuldja Chih-kuan

Chuguchak Fen-kuan

Pa-k'o-t'u Chih-kuan (巴克圖)

Sharasume Fen-kuan

Chi-mu-nei Chih-kuan

K'o-shih Fen-kuan

I-t'ang Chih-kuan (伊 塊)

There will also be two third-class customhouses directly under the Maritime Customs Administration:

Ha-mi Chih-kuan

Wu-su Chih-kuan

Chou En-lai
Premier, Government Administration Council
K'ung Yuan
Chief, Maritime Customs Administration
14 December 1950

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